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WHOLE NO. 271

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To G. Bailey, Jr., Editor of the Cincinnati Philanthropist.

LETTER II.

Dear Brother:—I now proceed, according to promise, to examine those statements of the Address of the National Liberty Convention, which you say you cannot admit as being, without qualification, true. Those statements relate to the influence of slavery on the last British war, and to the sentiments of Henry Clay.

It is well to examine these statements. If incorrect, they should not be circulated without retraction. If correct, the evidence should be well understood.

We have indeed abundant charges against slavery, if the charge of involving the nation in a war against itself, should fall to the ground. But if the fact be a part of the nation's history, it is a page as instructive as it is humiliating. There are slaveholding statesmen enough hostile to northern liberty, to alarm the fears of northern freemen, even if Henry Clay should not be reckoned among the number. But if, in truth, he belongs there, then "the proof should be forthcoming," and the standard bearer of liberty in the great valley of the West, where Henry Clay lives and exerts such a mighty influence, ought not to be unapprised of the fact. Let us proceed, then, with the inquiry.

I. OF THE SLAVE POWER AND THE LAST BRITISH WAR.

The following is the statement made in the Address:

"It [the slave power] has declared war, under pretence of protecting that foreign commerce, carried on by the free North, which, at the same time, it declared to be a national curse, and which, the measures it dictated, including the war, were adapted, if not intended, to annihilate."

"It has shown, in its conduct of that war, and particularly in its sham invasion of Canada, which it dared not annex to the free North, that the preservation and vindication of the national honor."

"It has terminated that war by a treaty of peace, in which no redress was obtained for the past, and no security stipulated for the future."

The statement, it will be perceived, carries with it a distinct allusion to certain sources of evidence in the case. Can the facts be denied? If not, how shall we avoid the conclusions of the Address, which those facts seem to furnish?

1. War was declared against Great Britain, under pretence of protecting our foreign commerce. Who does not remember that "free trade and sailors' rights" was the motto and the watch-word of the last British war?

2. This foreign commerce was carried on, chiefly by the free North. None, I think, will venture to dispute that.

3. That same foreign commerce that was to be protected by the war, was denominated a "national curse" by the leading influences by which the war was declared. And those influences were chiefly and originally in the slaveholding South. From 1803 to 1812, hostility to foreign commerce was not only the settled policy of the southern administrations that governed us, but the anti-commercial doctrine that governed us, but the anti-commercial doctrine was a matter of theory as well as practice—of exhortation as well as of compulsion. We were told that foreign commerce was corrupting; that we ought to be exclusively an agricultural and a manufacturing people. I say nothing of the soundness or the plausibility of the doctrine. I only allude to the historical fact, that was the doctrine of Jefferson and of Madison—the doctrine of the stamp speech, of the newspaper essay, of the Presidential message. In this way, chiefly, was the democracy of the country, and especially of the North, reconciled to the non-intercourse and the embargo, while northern produce was rotting on our wharves.

You admit that the embargo was a measure of the slave power. Much more emphatically, then, was the British war, which was resorted to, to complete that which the embargo only began, and could not fully effect.

4. The war was "adapted, if not intended, to annihilate" foreign commerce. Who can doubt this? And what was the actual effect? And why was Great Britain, rather than France, selected as the object of attack? We had the testimony first of Jefferson and then of Madison, that England and France were so nearly on a par with each other in the matter of depredations and aggressions upon us, that it was difficult matter to decide which of the two should be selected as our enemy, and which as our ally. But was it difficult to foresee which course would bear mostly heavily on northern interests and northern commerce?—Britain was lord of the ocean, and with such an ally America might have selected France as her enemy, without touching northern commerce to any great extent, if at all. But no! England, the very nation that could scourge the free North, must be placed in a position to do it.

The "Address" alludes next to the mode of conducting and terminating that war. But let us pause a little longer upon its origin. I remark, then,

5. The war was declared against the wishes of the free North, and especially of the merchants and of the mariners, on whose account it was thought to be necessary. Exceedingly kind! The northern people, it was thought, "could not take care of themselves" without the supervision of their masters! Not even party tactics could drill the northern adherents of the administration into the measure, without bullying and blustering, and threats of a "dissolution of the Union." These things may be forgotten now;

No public documents may have persevered them. But to my own mind they are as fresh as yesterday's village talk. I remember the times when, and the places where, I heard tall Yankee democrats—aspirants for office and office holders—lecturing the people on the importance of submitting to it "lest the South should secede!" Nothing else carried the measure at Washington.—Northern administration members of Congress, who went there determined and even pledged to vote against the measure, nevertheless were "whipped in." Almost on their knees did the dough-faces beg for a respite of six months. But it was denied. And why?

The answer brings us to another item in the proof.

6. The inexorable leader of the war party was JOHN C. CALHOUN. The same Calhoun that afterwards forced upon us a high tariff, in 1816 to break up our foreign commerce which began to revive again, after the war and the embargo; and who again procured the repeal of the same tariff, in 1833, after northern capital and industry had accommodated itself to the manufacturing policy; the same Calhoun of whom the Hon. Mr. Stanley, member of Congress from North Carolina, declared, at a political meeting in Utica, last year, that his measures were designed to break up northern capital and derange northern industry—THIS is that same John C. Calhoun, who drove the war bill through Congress, in June, 1812, against the remonstrances of his political associates from the North, with the same threat of a dissolution of the Union.

7. This was done at a time when a repeat of the British orders in council (under which the aggressions chiefly complained of were committed) was so confidently expected in this country, that the friends of the war bill were manifestly alarmed for the success of the measure. A proposition in the Senate to defer the subject till the next session of Congress, and expressly predicated upon the probable repeal of the Orders in Council, was decided upon against the postponement, either by the casting vote of the Vice President, or by a majority of one vote in that body. I am not quite positive which. Yet nothing could satisfy the slave power, through its representative, Calhoun, but the immediate passage of the war bill. And in a few days afterwards news arrived that the British orders in Council were repealed! Had the decision been postponed till the next session, even Calhoun himself could have carried the war measure then. This he well knew beforehand. And therefore no postponement could be allowed.

8. The hypocrisy of pretending to declare war for the protection of our foreign commerce, is manifest from the consideration that the aggressions complained of did not amount to more than 5 or 10 per cent. of the annual profits of that commerce. This fact was abundantly set forth by the merchants as a reason against southern statesmanship decided against northern arithmetic; and northern commerce was protected by southern solicitude from a loss of 5 or 10 per cent. by sweeping northern commerce from the ocean, and taxing the nation eight millions of dollars expense, to be paid chiefly by the North.

9. It is a fact, (whoever may forget, or whoever may remember it,) that the policy of using Old England as a rod to punish New England, was unblushingly avowed by prominent politicians connected with the war party, even at the North. New England was against the southern administrations, and particularly during the non-intercourse and embargo. New England, (whether justly or unjustly,) was charged with aiding southern commerce from a loss of 5 or 10 per cent. by sweeping northern commerce from the ocean, and taxing the nation eight millions of dollars expense, to be paid chiefly by the North.

10. By "a sham invasion of Canada, which the slave power dared not annex to the free North," So says the Address. And who remembers the disgraceful evolutions of our Northwestern army? from the redoubtable "General Proclamation Smyth," through all the letters of the alphabet down to Izzard. Who forgets the sagacious supply of southern corn to the army on the northwestern frontiers, in waggon-loads which required the entire load to feed the horses, going and returning, except only a solitary half bushel delivered to the army, while northern corn in abundance was waiting a market within a day's journey of the head quarters? Who forgets the fate of poor Gen. Hull, cashiered and disgraced by the administration for not doing what the government never intended or enabled him to do? Above all, who does not remember the failure of another commander, Gen. Harrison, if I mistake not, to take possession of Upper Canada, when it was fairly in his hands? Who but southern men—or northern men with southern principles—was ever intrusted with the invasion of Canada? During the war, it was commonly believed by intelligent men of both political parties, that the government did not intend to annex Canada to the free North. And many years afterwards, I heard the same idea expressed in a social circle at the South, where prominent politicians of both parties were present, and not one of whom expressed the least syllable of dissent. It was spoken of as a matter of course, which every body understood.

11. Another allusion of the Address is to the "treaty of peace in which no redress was obtained for the past or security for the future." Look at the treaty. Will you find a word about "free trade and sailors' rights"? Not a syllable. (The doctrine of free trade, by the bye, was going out of fashion at the South, by the time the treaty was made.) The treaty is literally dead, and absolutely silent on each and every topic dwelt upon in the declaration as a justification of the war. All this at an expense of eighty millions of dollars to be paid chiefly by the free North!

Yet it was a "glorious war!" "It strengthened the government." "It silenced the opposition." So boasted its advocates! The plain English of which is—that it crippled New England and exalted to supremacy the slaveholding South! A supremacy which it never retained, and which nothing, it would seem, can now disturb. The whole North is a whipped spaniel, crouching

at the feet of the South. When and how and by whom was the castigation applied, if not by John C. Calhoun, in the war of 1812? Up to that time there had been a well defined struggle between the North and the South. Up to that time, and even during the contest, the North had a soul. It may have been a rebellious one. It was nevertheless a soul. It may have sinned grievously—for certainly it could be no slight measure of audacity for the North, or any portion of it, to emulate the sovereign South, and threaten, even to preserve its own existence, a dissolution of the Union. Far be it from me to apologize for the Hartford Convention. Abolitionists—those of us at least who are peace men—do not advocate the insurrection of slaves. It is no pleasant sight to see a desperate and incensed menial emulating the vices and the violence of his master. But Hartford Conventions, at the North, are sufficiently unpopular now. Our northern Catalines, if we ever had any, or our Hannibals, if any choose to call them such, are quiet and suppliant enough to satisfy our dictators themselves. The master spirit of the Hartford Convention, Garrison Gray Otis, of Boston, was the Faenue Hall champion of the slave power and of "our glorious Union" against the treasonable abolitionists, in 1836. What further proof need we of the subjugation of the North to the South? The conquest of Poland by the Russian Autocrat was not more unequivocal than that of the North by the South, in the war of 1812.

One word in respect to the British provocations of that war. It is no part of my argument, nor need it be, to palliate the injustice of Great Britain. Without a question, she invaded our rights. And to the present hour, we have never obtained a penny worth of redress—of security—of acknowledgment—of apology.—France, too, invaded our rights. But we made no declaration of war against France. The South had nothing to hope, and the North little to fear, in such a contest. On one particular of alleged British aggression the public mind should be disabused. I speak of the supposed extensive impressment of American seamen. The facts are generally misunderstood. The British claimed the right of searching our ships for the recovery of deserters from her navy. The claim was an improper one, and its enforcement was an aggression. In some cases American seamen may have been taken, by mistake, or otherwise. But the cases were comparatively few. Seamen holding "American protections," as they were called, (or certificates of American citizenship,) were not unfrequently taken from our vessels. But it is well known that deserters from the British navy obtained these certificates without any difficulty. During the whole controversy about impressment, the cases were exceedingly rare, in which known American citizens were missed from their families at home and traced to the press-gangs of the British navy. Seamen holding "American protections," as they were called, (or certificates of American citizenship,) were not unfrequently taken from our vessels. But it is well known that deserters from the British navy obtained these certificates without any difficulty. During the whole controversy about impressment, the cases were exceedingly rare, in which known American citizens were missed from their families at home and traced to the press-gangs of the British navy. 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For the Philanthropist.
GREAT ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION,
At Eaton, Ohio.

Pursuant to notice in the *Philanthropist*, Protectionist and Free Labor Advocate, a convention of the citizens of Ohio, and Indiana, opposed to slavery, was held in the Court house at Eaton, Preble Co. O., on Wednesday Aug. the 13th 1841. The Court-house was crowded. At 10 o'clock A. M. the house being called to order by Dr. C. M. Williams, of Camden O., Luther Bruen, was elected president—Ebenezer Elliot, vice president, and Andrew Spillard, Sec. When, on motion, Dr. Wm. H. Brisbane, was solicited to address the convention, which solicitation was complied with in a speech of more than two hours, which for force of reason, power of argument, and style of eloquence, (in my estimation stands unrivaled on the subject of slavery.) Exhibiting and defining the object of human government—the *natural rights of man*, the necessity of government and laws; the proneness of individuals, and Governments to injustice, and the imperative necessity for the American people to apply the remedy, by restraining to uphold the dreadful system of slavery, by voting for men as legislators, who are the known friends of truth, and righteousness, and foes of slavery, he concluded by giving an unvarnished but systematical and detailed description of the management, labor, social, moral, and intellectual condition of the slaves in South Carolina, and of slavery as it exists there in its mildest form, from his personal experience as a *slaveholder and planter*.

At half-past 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned for one hour. The Convention assembled at the appointed time, the President in the Chair, when on motion a committee to prepare business for the convention was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. C. M. Williams, Ebenezer Elliot, Nathan Brown, Saml. Mitchell, and Jonathan Langton. The committee on business after a short retirement, offered through their chairman, Dr. C. M. Williams, the following preamble and resolutions which were read and adopted.

Preamble and Resolutions.

We believe it to be not only the right, but the solemn duty of the members of any community, to meet in public assemblies, and express their opinions respecting important, public or national affairs, and especially to declare their abhorrence of anti-Republican, sinful, and pernicious principles and practices. We are persuaded that repeated, open, and solemn declarations of opinion, and denunciations of evil, especially when accompanied with correspondent action at the ballot-box, and elsewhere, have a powerful tendency to abate vice, and to promote truth, justice and the cause of freedom. We therefore adopt, and publish to the world, the following resolutions, as expressing our calm, well-weighed, and deliberate sentiments.

1st. Resolved, That the practice of slaveholding is unchristian, anti-republican, unjust, and inhuman. It is *unchristian* because diametrically opposed to the golden rule of Christianity, do as you would be done by: anti-republican, because it gives a practical lie to that first principle of freedom, "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" unjust, because the slave-holder clothes, feeds, and fattens himself with the *unpaid-labor* of the helpless victims of arbitrary power; inhuman, because it is essentially connected with the sale of men, women, and children, the forced separation of husband, and wife, parent, and child; brother, and sister, the infliction of brutal stripes upon the innocent, and the total disregard of every right of humanity vested in the colored man.

2nd. Resolved, that the existence of slavery in any portion of our beloved country is incompatible with the public good,—and with the purity, permanence, and prosperity, of our free institutions. While, therefore, we do not ask the legislative interference of Congress with Slavery as existing in any State, we hold that the citizens in any part of these United States have a right, and it is their duty to remonstrate with their fellow citizens of any other part against its continued existence.

3d. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and in the territories. And that it is called upon, by every motive that can actuate the National Legislature of a free people, immediately to exercise that power.

4th. Resolved, That for Congress to receive any new Slave State into the Union, would be to apply the torch to the Magazine prepared for the explosion of the fabric of our liberties.

5th. Resolved, That the entire and speedy abolition of Slavery, is an object of far more real importance than the establishment or destruction of a National Bank, the distribution of the public Lands, or the regulation of the Tariff, or any other of the leading political questions of the day: and therefore every friend of this republic, and of human liberty, should exercise his right of suffrage in such a manner as to place in office the known friends of truth, righteousness, and the avowed enemies of Slavery.

6th. Resolved, That the Congressional gag law, by which the petitions of freemen are rejected, and refused a hearing, by the pretended servants of the people, is a gross violation of a privilege given not by the Constitution only, but by the Creator of man.

7th. Resolved, That the Anti Slavery enterprise demands at the hands of freemen, vastly more zeal, labor, liberality, and self devotion, than it has yet received; and that we pledge ourselves to be more active, faithful, earnest and persevering than we have hitherto been.

The Hon. Thomas Morris, then arose and addressed the convention as a political man, in a speech of considerable length in which he demonstrated the fearful results of the reckless encroachments of the Slaveocracy, its destructive influences on the liberties of the American people—the truckling severity of our National, and most of our State legislatures, to their behests, the multiplied instances of the defiance of all law, the brutal, wanton, and unparalleled invasion by Slave catchers of our domestic sanctuaries, our family altars, even the very firesides and bed chambers of our families, in search of their human chattels; and the glaring departure of this nation from the true principles of a democratic government, and the danger of the accused system of Slavery uprooting and overturning our republican institutions.—It is but sheer justice in me to remark, that judging from the plaudits, deep attention, and other marks of approbation, that his speech carried conviction to the minds of all present, with perhaps two exceptions and they were under the influence of sloebole.

It certainly surpassed any political speech I ever heard. Dr. H. P. Bennett of Ia. followed, and in his usual masterly manner explained the objects of the anti-slavery enterprise, and in a lucid and forcible manner shewed from the principles of Christianity, the sin of slavery, the righteousness, wisdom, and safety of immediate and unconditional emancipation, its results in the British West Indies, viz: its safety results, the

increase of the value of real estate, the general prosperity of the Colonies—and the happy relations now existing between the employer and the paid laborer—and the surprising change in the moral, and social, condition of the colored population there. A Buffum then addressed the convention in answer to the pro-slavery watch word, "why don't you go to the South," also on the causes of the fluctuating policy of our Government, and on the folly and insincerity of our opponents, when they raise the *Hob-Goblin* of amalgamation—he made the galled jade wine, and made apparent to all, for no presumed to object—that our pecuniary embarrassments grew with the growth and strengthened with the strength of Slavery in our land, and must continue, so long as the slaveholding power rules this nation. After which the preamble and resolutions from the business committee were unanimously adopted.

When it was Resolved, that Dr. William H. Brisbane, and the Hon. Thomas Morris, be solicited to forward a copy of their speeches on this occasion to the editor of the *Philanthropist* and that the business committee hereby respectfully request Dr. G. Bailey the editor, to publish them for the information of the public.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the citizens of Eaton for the accommodation of the Court House. On motion of Dr. C. M. Williams the convention adjourned *sine die*.

LUTHER BRUEN, *Prest.*

ANDREW SPILLARD, *Sec.*

For the Philanthropist.

CHURCH ACTION.

Dr. BAILEY.—The following resolutions were passed at the last quarterly conference of (this) Cincinnati circuit held at Bethesda church, and if you think them worth publishing you will please give them a place in the *Philanthropist* before the conference.

Whereas slavery being a moral and political evil admitted by all, Therefore be it resolved by this quarterly conference that it is inconsistent for Christians of any denomination whatever to be engaged in the buying, selling or holding of their fellow-men in *bondage* as it is a breach of that law which says, as ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them, and that the holding of slaves by our church, that professes freedom is in contradiction of our principles.

Therefore, Resolved, That we protest in the most solemn manner against receiving slave-holders as members of our church and we hereby instruct our delegate to vote for no person as a delegate to the next General Conference of our church that is not pledged against slaveholders hereafter becoming members of the same.—William Carnes, Sec., A. McGreene, Chr.

The above 13 to 3—was spoken against by the Superintendent R. S. Boyd, and Mr. W. Carnes Jas. Warren, A. McGain, Bro. Hanford and Moore.

If our church in its infancy will take this stand, I think we shall prosper which is my sincere desire.

Yours
WILLIAM CARNES.

For the Philanthropist.

BROWN COUNTY.

At a meeting of Anti-Slavery voters held in Sardinia on the thirteenth inst. (Aug.) the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas three millions of our countrymen without having forfeited their right to liberty by the confession of any crime, they and their offspring through all time to come are doomed by the express statutes of the slaveholding states of the United States; & also by the connivance, direct and indirect action of the free States, and the general Government of the United States to an unjust and unrequited state of slavery resolved therefore,

1st. That as Anti-Slavery men we cannot consistently vote for any candidate for any office, in the legislative or executive departments of our State or the United States, who does not hold in the language of the American bill of rights, that all men are created and endowed with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that it is a mean and contemptible evasion to affirm that a black man, a red man, or a dusky man, is not a man in the sense in which the word man occurs in the American bill of rights.

2nd. That we cannot vote for any candidate, for any office in the legislative department of our State, who will not do all in his power to repeal the black laws of Ohio viz., The law that requires black and mulatto persons to give residence white bail for their maintenance and good behavior, before they are permitted to make a settlement in Ohio. That part of the common school law, that taxes black and mulatto persons for the support of common schools, and at the same time prohibits their children from participating in the advantages of said schools. The law that prohibits black and mulatto persons from giving testimony in courts of justice, where the interest of white persons may be affected; and especially the black act of 1838-9 which recognizes the rightful existence of slavery in Ohio, convicts the ministerial officers into hunting dogs, to hunt down, and catch fugitive slaves, and makes it a penal offence to exercise the office of philanthropy and charity to an offending stranger.

3d. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the disposition, (manifested by many abolitionists) to care more for slaves and fishes for themselves, than for liberty for those in bonds—to regard the present deranged condition of the currency of the country as a greater evil, than the enslavement of three millions of our countrymen. And we are constrained to regard all opposition to slavery that consists merely in thinking, and talking, and praying against slavery, without carrying on Anti-Slavery sentiments in a course of corresponding action, and especially at the polls, to be hollow-hearted hypocrisy.

4th. Resolved, That although a great majority of us have generally voted with the whigs; yet we regard the great principle of anti-slavery as paramount to any dollar and cent matters, bank, or anti-bank questions, or any other subject of difference between whigs and democrats.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the president of this meeting, to correspond on the subject of independent nominations, with any committee, or committees, which have been or may be appointed in the several counties composing this senatorial district.

6th. Resolved, That the committee of correspondence named in the 5th resolution, are hereby authorized to call a meeting for this county, to nominate a suitable candidate for this county, for representative, in the State legislature, in case the whig or democratic conventions, shall not bring out a suitable candidate.

7th. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editors of the *Philanthropist*, Polit-

ical Examiner, and Ripley Telegraph for publication.

Mr. Kincaid Esq. Josiah Moore, and J. B. Mahan were appointed a committee of correspondence.

J. M. BECK, *Chairman.*

For the Philanthropist.

TRUMBULL CO.

Dr. BAILEY.—I am aware that meetings in behalf of the cause of human liberty are of multiplying to such an extent that you cannot well spare room in your paper to briefly notice them all. It may be, however, that you will let me mention a few things in relation to our good meeting at Braceville yesterday. Friends of immediate emancipation and others who are disposed to meet, hold *councils* monthly, not exactly in the capacity of our county society, but as citizens, to discuss the great subject. Our August meeting has been another of deep interest to our cause in this region. Although not so large as the late *half acre meeting* "well stowed" on the Unionville camp ground, computed at 4,500, with their 900 wagons, still a respectable number convened at Braceville, mostly consisting of the hardy yeomanry of the land, representing some 20 or 25 towns. Gen. J. H. Paine, that devoted and valued friend of our country and the slave, addressed the meeting nearly two hours in his manly, lucid style on the encroachments of the slave-power, the necessity of political action, &c. Those who heard him cannot *comfortably* leave the slave, or pass by him on the other side hereafter as they go to the ballot-box.

But I must be brief. The Liberty party for Trumbull have made arrangements to move in one solid phalanx at our fall election. A committee of nomination consisting of one individual from each township, (except at the county seat, Warren, where three are appointed,) will hold a meeting on Wednesday the 15th September, at Warren, where the said Committee make out a ticket for the county and state offices for the approaching election. The Committee postpone the meeting to that time to give the two political parties seasonable time to hold their conventions for nominating their respective candidates. If the whigs or democrats either of them present such candidates as abolitionists &c consistently support, it is understood that they shall not be objected to on the ground that they are nominated by either of those parties. A ticket however, will be made out that the most scrupulous friend of the slave may consistently support. Liberty men, or in other words, men who stand *perpendicular*, may we think be found in all the 35 towns in the county. The eighty-two who stood the hurricane on the day of last November "that tried men's souls," it is believed have increased "some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold."

A. S.

N. Bloomfield, Aug. 13, 1841.

P. S. Please give notice that a County Convention of the friends of the slave will be held in Warren, Trumbull co., on Wednesday Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house. The Nominating Committee of the county are requested to meet at the same place an hour and a half earlier, or at half past 8 A. M., to form a ticket for county and state officers to present to the Convention. A general and prompt attendance is expected.

ASA SMITH, *Chairman.*

Reynoldsburg, Aug. 21st, 1841.

Dr. BAILEY.—In great matters of public moment, where both parties are at a stand, and both are punctilious, slight concessions cost little but are worth much. He that yields them is wise inasmuch as he purchases guineas with feathers. A few drops of oil will set the political machine at work when a ton of vinegar would only corrode the wheels and canker the movements."

In a society made up, as the anti-slavery society is, of all denominations, creeds, and parties, there must be, of course, some mutual concessions, on minor points, in order to work together in harmony. The great objects should be continually kept in view. The emancipation of nearly three millions of our fellow beings in our own beloved land—and the maintaining of our noble institutions against the dark machinations of slavery. Let there be no denunciations and recriminations. Let not those, who have read much and weighed the matter well, and who think now is the time to start a "Liberty Ticket," denounce those who are in the twilight and think an independent party premature. Let not those, who are wedded to their particular parties denounce those who take the independent ground as recreant. "Ephraim should not envy Judah, and Judah should not envy Ephraim," for we are brethren and aiming at the same glorious object.

It has been but a short time since I have been fully convinced that an independent political party was the best way to gain our point. But since the last Presidential election I see it will never do for consistent abolitionists to amalgamate their political creeds with slaveholders.—The pure blood of liberty is always contaminated by the union. The abolitionists of this region are generally stepping up upon the independent platform and many who have never taken a stand with the abolitionists are coming out for the Liberty Ticket. The cause is gaining ground faster in this region than ever before.

Permit me therefore to make a few suggestions.

1. Let us redouble our efforts to circulate information. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

2. Let every abolitionist in the West endeavor to procure ten new subscribers to the *Philanthropist*. This is the organ of the Society, and if it is not just as we would have it, let us make it just as it should be. The open and manly course by the editor must call forth the approval of every true Abolitionist.

Freedom of discussion and liberty of the press are fundamental principles of abolitionism.

While, therefore, the *Philanthropist* is open to free and frank discussion, let us sustain it.

3. Let us circulate tracts—those leaves which are for the "healing of the nation."

4. Let us call meetings, State, county, township and district meetings. Procure the best orators we can to address the people.

5. Get up discussion in lyceums and schools. And agitate the subject everywhere.

6. In nominating men for office, be sure to take men of unimpeachable character. In this way we gain the best men in the community to the cause first.

7. And above all let every one constantly pray that God who sympathises with the oppressed may take this glorious work into his own hands, and by his providence turn, and overturn until every vestige of slavery shall be wiped away from our beloved land.

Yours for the slave, J. CARLE.

Awful Effects of Intemperance.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in Two Mountains, Lower Canada; a man while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potash, and being completely dissolved! Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.

For the Philanthropist.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In York Township, Dearborn county Ia., on the 23d of July, Benjamin Sharp, infant son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ewbank, aged eleven months. Death is always afflictive to surviving friends, and this case is peculiarly so. The bereaved parents have borne in deep sighs & floods of burning tears three of their sweet babes to the solemn grave. Heaven had blessed them with this child who was nearly idolized both by the parents and the surviving children.

A sister, a most amiable young lady, who was passionately fond of her little brother was summoned early in the spring to visit a sick sister residing many miles distant. And after bidding the family a hasty farewell, and nearly smothering her little brother with affectionate caresses and uttering many a tender good-bye, like a ministering angel flew to administer comfort to her afflicted friend. The time for her return was near at hand. The sweet anticipation of soon mingling with her friends at home was gaining an additional zest at the return of each glad morn, when lo! a courier announced to her the desperate illness of her favorite brother.

As it were on the wings of the wind, she flew to greet the object of her affection. But alas it was too late, the cherub spirit had fled to join his kindred in the skies. She arrived just as the people were gathering for the funeral. frantic with grief she hastened to the coffin and imprinted a thousand kisses on the cold cheek of the anxious boy, who "no kindred kiss returned." It was a scene of agony. Such are the inscrutable ways of Him "who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind."

A FRIEND.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,
Wednesday Morning, September 1, 1841.

THE PARTIES—NOMINATIONS.

Both parties in this County have assembled in Conventions, and nominated their candidates. The tickets of both are such as must displease every anti-slavery man, and meet with the indignation of those of voters who have resented to subordinate ordinary party-attachments to abolitionism.

J. J. Faran, Senatorial candidate of the Democrats, has rendered himself notorious by his steady, unrelenting opposition to every measure of relief for the colored man. The other candidates on the same side were selected, with direct reference to their hostility to our cause. In Hamilton county, Anti-Abolition is an essential part of the democratic creed.

O. M. Spencer, Senatorial candidate of the Whigs, was chosen, because believed to hold opinions in accordance with the popular sentiment against us. Were Mr. Spencer, who by the way is a gentleman, and highly intelligent man, to support a single one of our measures, in the event of his election, he would be charged with violating faith with his party. We speak what we know. It is notorious, that the whig convention at Carthage was as much an anti-abolition as anti-democratic convention.

For the Philanthropist.
GREAT ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION,
At Eaton, Ohio.

Pursuant to notice in the *Philanthropist*, Protectionist and Free Labor Advocate, a convention of the citizens of Ohio, and Indiana, opposed to slavery, was held in the Court house at Eaton, Preble Co. O., on Wednesday Aug. the 13th 1841. The Court-house was crowded. At 10 o'clock A. M. the house being called to order by Dr. C. M. Williams, of Camden, O., Luther Bruen, was elected president—Ebenezer Elliot, vice president, and Andrew Spillard, Sec. When, on motion, Dr. Wm. H. Brisbane, was solicited to address the convention, which solicitation was complied with in a speech of more than two hours, which for force of reason, power of argument, and style of eloquence, (in my estimation stands unrivaled on the subject of slavery.) Exhibiting and defining the object of human government—the natural rights of man, the necessity of government and laws; the proneness of individuals, and Governments to injustice, and the imperative necessity for the American people to apply the remedy, by restraining to uphold the dreadful system of slavery, by voting for men as legislators, who are the known friends of truth, and righteousness, and foes of slavery, he concluded by giving an unvarnished but systematical and detailed description of the management, labor, social, moral, and intellectual condition of the slaves in South Carolina, and of slavery as it exists there in its mildest form, from his personal experience as a slaveholder and planter.

At half past 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned for one hour. The Convention assembled at the appointed time, the President in the Chair, when on motion a committee to prepare business for the convention was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Dr. C. M. Williams, Ebenezer Elliot, Nathan Brown, Saml. Mitchell, and Jonathan Langton. The committee on business after a short retirement, offered through their chairman, Dr. C. M. Williams, the following preamble and resolutions which were read and adopted.

Preamble and Resolutions.

We believe it to be not only the right, but the solemn duty of the members of any community, to meet in public assemblies, and express their opinions respecting important, public or national affairs, and especially to declare their abhorrence of anti-Republican, sinful, and pernicious principles and practices. We are persuaded that repeated, open, and solemn declarations of opinion, and denunciations of evil, especially when accompanied with correspondent action at the ballot-box, and elsewhere, have a powerful tendency to abate vice, and to promote truth, justice and the cause of freedom. We therefore adopt, and publish to the world, the following resolutions, as expressing our calm, well-weighed, and deliberate sentiments.

1st. Resolved, That the practice of slaveholding is unchristian, anti-republican, unjust, and inhuman. It is unchristian because diametrically opposed to the golden rule of Christianity, do as you would be done by: anti-republican, because it gives a practical lie to that first principle of freedom, "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" unjust, because the slaveholder clothes, feeds, and fattens himself with the unpaid-labor of the helpless victims of arbitrary power: inhuman, because it is essentially connected with the sale of men, women, and children, the forced separation of husband, and wife, parent, and child, brother, and sister, the infliction of brutal stripes upon the innocent, and the total disregard of every right of humanity vested in the colored man.

2d. Resolved, that the existence of slavery in any portion of our beloved country is incompatible with the public good,—and with the purity, permanence, and prosperity, of our free institutions. While, therefore, we do not ask the legislative interference of Congress with Slavery as existing in any State, we hold that the citizens in any part of these United States have a right, and it is their duty to remonstrate with their fellow citizens of any other part against its continued existence.

3d. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, and in the territories. And that it is called upon, by every motive that can actuate the National Legislature of a free people, immediately to exercise that power.

4th. Resolved, That for Congress to receive any new Slave State into the Union, would be to apply the torch to the Magazine prepared for the explosion of the fabric of our liberties.

5th. Resolved, That the entire and speedy abolition of Slavery, is an object of far more real importance than the establishment or destruction of a National Bank, the distribution of the public Lands, or the regulation of the Tariff, or any other of the leading political questions of the day: and therefore every friend of this republic, and of human liberty, should exercise his right of suffrage in such a manner as to place in office the known friends of truth, righteousness, and the avowed enemies of Slavery.

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BROWN COUNTY.

At a meeting of Anti-Slavery voters held in Sardinia on the thirteenth inst. (Aug.) the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas three millions of our countrymen without having forfeited their right to liberty by the confession of any crime, and their offspring through all time to come are doomed by the express statutes of the slaveholding states of the United States; & also by the connivance, direct and indirect action of the free States, and the general Government of the United States to an unjust and unrequited state of slavery resolved therefore,

1st. That as Anti-Slavery men we cannot consistently vote for any candidate for any office, in the legislative or executive departments of our State or the United States, who does not hold in the language of the American bill of rights, that all men are created and endowed with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

2nd. That we cannot vote for any candidate for any office in the legislative department of our State who will not do all in his power to repeal the black laws of Ohio viz.,

The law that requires black and mulatto persons to give resident white bail for their maintenance and good behavior, before they are permitted to make a settlement in Ohio. That part of the common school law, that taxes black and mulatto persons for the support of common schools, and at the same time prohibits their children from participating in the advantages of said schools. The law that prohibits black and mulatto persons from giving testimony in courts of justice, where the interest of white persons may be affected; and especially the black act of 1838-9 which recognizes the rightful existence of slavery in Ohio, converts the ministerial officers into hunting dogs, to hunt down, and catch fugitive slaves, and makes it a penal offence to exercise the office of philanthropy and charity to an unoffending stranger.

3d. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the disposition, (manifested by many abolitionists) to care more for slaves and fishes for themselves, than for liberty for those in bonds—to regard the present deranged condition of the currency of the country as a greater evil, than the enslavement of three millions of our countrymen. And we are constrained in the exercise of all charity, and good conscience to regard all opposition to slavery that consists merely in thinking, and talking, and praying against slavery, without carrying out Anti-Slavery sentiments in a course of corresponding action, and especially at the polls, be hollow-hearted hypocrisy.

4th. Resolved, That although a great majority of us have generally voted with the whigs; yet we regard the great principle of anti-slavery as paramount to any dollar and cent matters, bank, or anti-bank questions, or any other subject of difference between whigs and democrats.

5th. Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed by the president of this meeting, to correspond on the subject of independent nominations, with any committee, or committees, which have been or may be appointed in the several counties composing this senatorial district.

6th. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editors of the *Philanthropist*, Polit-

For the Philanthropist.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In York Township, Dearborn county Is., on the 23d of July, Benjamin Sharp, infant son of Thomas and Elizabeth Embank, aged eleven months. Death is always afflictive to surviving friends, and this case is peculiarly so. The bereaved parents have borne in deep sighs & floods of burning tears three of their sweet babes to the solemn grave. Heaven had blessed them with this child who was nearly idolized both by the parents and the surviving children. And no marvel: the writer of this obituary knows well that he was too sweet a flower for earth.

A sister, a most amiable young lady, who was passionately fond of her little brother was summoned early in the spring to visit a sick sister residing many miles distant. And after bidding the family a hasty farewell, and nearly smothering her little brother with affectionate caresses and uttering many a tender good-bye, like a ministering Angel flew to administer comfort to her afflicted friend. The time for her return was near at hand. The sweet anticipation of soon mingling with her friends at home was too late, the cherub spirit had fled to join his kindred in the skies. She arrived just as the people were gathering for the funeral. Frantic with grief she hastened to the coffin and imprinted a thousand kisses on the cold cheek of the anxious boy, who "no kindly kiss returned." It was a scene of agony. Such are the insatiable ways of Him "who is too wise to err, too good to be unkind."

A FRIEND.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, September 1, 1841.

THE PARTIES—NOMINATIONS.

Both parties in this County have assembled in Conventions, and nominated their candidates. The tickets of both are such as must displease every anti-slavery man, and meet with the indignation of the community. The whigs or democrats may "gerrymander" the state in special reference to their own interests! Leaving these dignified factions to foist themselves and others to their hearts' content, let us see whether, as whigs or democrats may "gerrymander" the state in special reference to their own interests! Leaving these dignified factions to foist themselves and others to their hearts' content, let us see whether, as whigs or democrats may "gerrymander" the state in special reference to their own interests!

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pretensions are acknowledged,—it has no right to demand exemption from a full examination of its nature, dangerous tendencies, and destructive influences. In its career of usurpation, it has fairly made itself cognizable by the representatives of this great nation, unless indeed they are willing blindly to obey the dictum of a power, whose authority they may not challenge.

Yes—we shall have discussion, and the result will be, that the question of slavery will become the dividing question of parties in the country—superceding to a great extent the other questions which so long have divided and agitated our republic.

MOB AT STEUBENVILLE.

The Rev. Edward Smith, that noble champion of liberty, has been twice honored lately—first in being suspended by his conference on account of his abolition, next in being mobbed by the citizens of Steubenville. In attempting to lecture in the court-house at this place, he was set upon by the mob, who intended at first it seems, to take him out of the stand, and abuse him, but on hearing his prayer, lost courage and retreated outside, where they commenced throwing rotten eggs and other missiles. Mr. Smith sought to write us a full account of the transaction, so that Steubenville may be duly honored for her patriotic devotion to the women-whipping system of the South.

THE BLACK LAW.

The reader may recollect the case published not long since in our paper of a kidnapping case in Lorain county. It seems that Mr. Page at whose house the fugitives were found, was indicted under the black law. Lately he has had his trial, and been acquitted on the following grounds as stated by the Oberlin Evangelist.

1st. That no proof being presented that slaves existed in Kentucky, the Judge in the absence of it could not assume that it did exist.

2. That Page did not know they were slaves.

3. That he made no effort to conceal them.

It is said that no decision was made, because not necessary, on the constitutionality of the law. We think, however, that the court must have held it in light estimation, for in assuming to demand proof of the existence of slavery in Kentucky, they disregarded that section of the law which, if we mistake not, enjoins upon the court having cognizance of such cases to recognize the existence of slavery in the states without proof.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

Our friends in this state generally, we believe, are about to run their own tickets. In Delaware an abolition convention on the 11th ult. nominated Emery Moore, and J. Scott, ex-members of the legislature, and Dr. Hard of Waldo, as their candidates, in the ensuing election.

The meeting, we learn, was a large one, and characterized by great harmony of feeling, and determination of purpose. At a convention held in Braceville, Trumbull County measures were taken for forming a ticket. A ticket has been adopted in Highland County; and in this county we trust we shall soon be able to present one. The following account of proceedings in Franklin County will show that our friends there are in earnest.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

An informal meeting of citizens favorable to the anti-slavery cause, was held in Columbus, in the basement of the Baptist church, on Thursday the 12th inst.

The meeting was called to order by appointing T. S. Ingerson chairman, and E. Glover secretary.

A short and appropriate prayer was then offered to Almighty God, for wisdom to direct in all the deliberations, by the Rev. Mr. Cable of Reynoldsburg, after which Mr. Gardner explained the object of the meeting, and, motion, a committee of three was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. (Com. retired.)

On motion, Mr. Ferris, from Union county, Rev. Mr. Wilder, and a gentleman from Cincinnati, being present, were invited to sit in convention, and take part in our deliberations.

After a few minutes absence, the business committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were taken up separately, discussed, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the time has come when anti-slavery men should carry their principles to the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination made by the National anti-slavery convention, of J. G. Birney for President, and Thomas Morris for Vice President.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the candidates who are nominated in this county, as it regards carrying out the principles of our Constitution and Declaration of Independence, and extending liberty and justice to all men; therefore, we deem it proper at this time to bring forward men who it is known will sustain these fundamental principles of our government.

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed to prepare an address to the voters of Franklin county, setting forth the evils of slavery, the oppression of the colored population of our State, together with the principles of the anti-slavery action, for the removing this giant evil from our land, and to invite their co-operation in this noble and benevolent enterprise.

A motion was then made to go into committee of the whole, for the nomination of candidates to fill the State and county offices, for the next October election. Whereupon, after sufficient discussion relative to nominating a full ticket, the motion was carried.

The meeting then proceeded to the nomination of a full ticket of anti-slavery candidates for Franklin county.

Nath'l T. Emery, of Blendon, and Wm. G. Graham, Reynoldsburg, for Representatives in the State Legislature.

Thompson Bell, of Clinton, for Sheriff.

Geo. McQuirk, of Blendon, for Treasurer.

M. W. Hopkins, of Columbus, for Auditor.

And T. S. Ingerson, of Columbus, for Commissioner.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed in each township in this county, for the purpose of calling a meeting of the citizens of their respective towns, to carry out the principles of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to fill all vacancies that may occur either in the ticket, or township committees.

Resolved, That M. W. Hopkins, Rufus Bixbee, and E. Glover be that committee.

The following township committees were then appointed, viz:

Troy—Wm. Graham, Moses Strong, J. W. Thompson and Jess Cooper.

Jefferson—Jesse Squires, Jacob Smith, John P. Hayes and John Henthorn.

Washington—Jesse Mattoon, Moses Davis and John Swan.

Blendon—Matthew Westervelt, Thomas Ingalls and Willys Mattoon.

Sharon—Anson Mattoon, Ozium Gardner and Simeon Pool.

Plain—Archibald Smith and Abram Crist.

Montgomery—Rufus Bixbee, Jonathan McMurdy and Christian Ebersoll.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the different political papers in this city for publication, also to the Philanthropist, of Cincinnati.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, nine o'clock.

Concluding prayer by the chairman.

T. S. INGERSON, C. M. A.

Columbus, August 12th, 1841.

Next week proceedings of other conventions.—Ed.

APPEAL AND RESPONSE.

Another appeal to the pocket. Certainly the Louisville Advertiser must hold the good people of Cincinnati at a very cheap rate. We assure him, notwithstanding the indications of a groveling spirit he sees in his brother Enquirer of this city, Cincinnatians are not yet quite ready to buy. Such an article as the following, taken from the Advertiser, will awaken in many of our citizens contempt for the man who ventures so grossly to insult them.

“**THE BEGINNING.**—We have frequently warned our friends in Cincinnati of the evil consequences of slave-stealing in that city—rendering it dangerous for slaves to touch at that place with their servants.

The following from the Chicago Democrat will open the eyes of some who have hitherto been incredulous upon the subject:

“**From the South.**—It is very gratifying that southwestern merchants and gentlemen visiting the East have at length found out that the route by Chicago and the Lakes is far the pleasantest and best. The fact that our southern stages constantly come in loaded, that our hotels are crowded, and that our steamboats carry continually large numbers of passengers, are evidences of this. We hope that every effort will be made to give accommodation and facility to the travelling public on this route that the travel may increase. It is of importance, also that the fare on this route should be of equal interest to all, as the increase of travel would more than make up the reduction.”

“**Will our readers now turn back to our article of a few days since and read again the judicious observations upon this point, from the Cincinnati Enquirer, showing how many Cincinnati would suffer unless a stop were put to slave-stealing? The very state of things described by the Chicago Democrat was predicted. The subject was met, however, by the Philanthropist and Gazette, and, we believe, the Chronicle, with a sneer at the opposition that the people of the Southern States could get to the Eastern states, or possibly procure provisions to keep them from starving, without passing through and paying tribute to Cincinnati. Such a mischievous delusion is likely to be repelled. The route to the East through the upper Mississippi—across the land to Chicago by stage and down the lakes by the splendid, safe, and cheap conveyances of which there are a profusion, has many attractions, and is exempt from the annoyances to which slaveholders are exposed in passing through the Queen City. That route is, at any rate so feasible, that where hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars worth of property is at stake, many will prefer it.**

We hope that the citizens of Cincinnati will see this matter in the proper light, and set about providing a remedy. The injuries which travellers have suffered with in her borders, will bring upon her prosperity, wealth and business, a tenfold retribution, besides affecting the business of other cities and towns on the Ohio.

We do not make these remarks from any feeling of jealousy, or ill feelings towards Cincinnati, because we feel none. We are proud of her prosperity and greatness, and next to our own noble city, desire her welfare, but, would, in a spirit of kindness, remind her, that in her relations with Southern people, the obligation, and the advantages of a friendly commercial and social intercourse are not all on one side—that if Southern people cannot come to Cincinnati to purchase provisions, without being robbed, they can get what they want from other points, and can get to the Atlantic without crossing her threshold. Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and even Iowa and Wisconsin, are producing, annually, a vast surplus of the necessities of life, for which they will be very well pleased to secure a new set of profitable customers; and another glance at the article from the Chicago Democrat, shows what is to be done to secure Southern travel.

“Be wise to day,
‘Tis madness to defer!”

We intend soon to make Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin too hot for the human flesh-owner. And what will he do then?

The groveling article in the Advertiser drew the following manly rebuke from the pen of Mr. Rufus King, editor *pro tem.* of the Cincinnati Chronicle. Were all our papers to treat the South in the same lofty spirit, there would be an end to her insolence.

“**TRAVEL FROM THE SOUTH.**—The Chicago Democrat, in a late number, congratulates its readers very rationally on the great increase of Southern travel by that route to the East, and hopes that every effort will be made to secure these profitable visitors. The Louisville Advertiser, on this hint, indulges in some very solemn warnings to the City and people of Cincinnati, in which they are admonished that the money of our Southern neighbors is the *Suum bonum* of things created, and that unless they mend their ways and quit the nefarious practice of slave-stealing (by which dignified epithet the Advertiser would characterize the late opinion of Judge Lane,) the Southern people will most assuredly go to the Atlantic by way of Chicago, and dreadful retribution will fall upon the prosperity, wealth and business of Cincinnati.

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We intend soon to make Indiana

Nye a Preventive of weevil in Wheat.

Sangerville, May 8th, 1841.

MR. EDES—In conformity to my promise last spring, that I would let you know the result of the experiment I recommended to prevent the destruction of wheat by the weevil—viz: sowing Rye with Wheat, I forward this communication.

I sowed two quarts of rye to a bushel of wheat, the rye blossomed a few days before the wheat, and I observed the fly on it busily employed as soon as it was in bloom; and found to my satisfaction that when the wheat came into flower they still committed their depredations on the rye. The rye by branching, keeps up a supply in a proper state for them to work on until they finish their business for the season. The last week of their work the weather was very calm, and the flies were extremely busy on the rye, but very seldom to be seen on the wheat. The result was, the rye was a total failure, for, take a handful of heads as they come, and you would not find more than one kernel left all dried. Now, Mr. Edes, I think it much easier to bait them to their own destruction than to drive them with skunks, hedgehogs, or even Loafer's long noses.—*Piscataquis Herald.*

J. LEACH.

Fly Proof and rust Proof Wheat.

J. B. Gray, Esq. near Fredericksburg, Va., gives in the last Southern Planter a description of a kind of wheat which is termed "fly-proof," introduced into that county by the Hon. Jno. Taliaferro. He says:

"Whether, in the abstract, or practically, the opinion of several farmers, for two or three seasons, authorise the opinion that it is fly-proof, and in one case, the ordinary wheat of the country was entirely cut to pieces by the fly, whilst this wheat, immediately alongside, escaped altogether."

"Of its productiveness, last season, at least three bushels were made for one of the common varieties of the country. It has the largest grain I have ever seen, and is a red bearded wheat; from which it is argued by a miller, with whom I have just conversed, that it will not make superfine flour. It admits of being sown as soon as the 15th of September. My present crop is so luxuriant, that a month past, I was advised to mow or graze it, notwithstanding a heavy harrow had been passed over it."

Mr. Taliaferro has furnished the following history of the wheat described, in a letter to Mr. Gray. The latter gentleman, in communicating the same to the editor of the Planter, under date of 3d inst. says—"Up to this date there is no appearance of fly in my crop, whilst an adjoining field is materially injured by that insect."

Hagley, May 22d, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Your note, desiring a history of the wheat you had in last fall, is received, and I regret that my information in regard to its origin, does not enable me to give such an account of it as may be satisfactory to you, or to your agricultural friend in Richmond. In a conversation with my friend, Dr. A. Naudain, United States Senator from Delaware, about five years since, on agricultural topics, I mentioned the ruinous ravages committed by the Hessian fly on our crops of wheat in Virginia, whereupon he informed me that the farmers in Delaware had for some years cultivated a species of wheat entirely exempt from the ravages of that insect; and he kindly offered to send me a specimen of it for trial. Accordingly five years since he sent me a fraction over two bushels of this wheat, and we now have the fifth crop of it, and a remarkably fine one it is, without the least injury from Hessian fly, or rust, two formidable adversaries to wheat. During all this time our other descriptions of wheat, in juxtaposition in the same field, and often on very superior land, as well as that of our neighbors, have been seriously injured both by fly and rust. Such is my experience in regard to this wheat, and such is the result in all cases where it has been tested by many to whom we have furnished it the last two years for experiment. A few facts in relation to this wheat will satisfy any farmer why it escapes the Hessian fly necessarily, and why it is more exempt from rust and rot, than any other winter wheat. It will be found by all who try it, to possess more energy of root than any other known wheat. So that if seeded, as it ought to be, between the 15th and 25th of September, though the fly will attack and eat off the fall shoots, its energy of root is such as to leave that uninjured. And in the spring, owing to this energy of root, the growth is more vigorous and rapid than any other winter wheat, so that by the 15th of April, a few days before the spring fly begins to hatch, the ground-joint of this wheat becomes hard and tapers, and consequently free from the spring ravages of the fly. This wheat ripens about one week earlier than any other winter species, and is, therefore, more exempt from rust and rot. All I could learn of Dr. Naudain as to the origin of this wheat was, that it came from Germany, but by whom it was introduced into Delaware he could not inform me. All who cultivate this wheat should not omit to sow it between the 15th and 25th of September—in all that month will do. It should be seeded thick, because if thin, the uncommon weight of the head will bear much of it down. And it should not be harvested till fully ripe, for if cut in the milk state, the grain assumes a dark and unsightly aspect. Unless we could get rid of the Hessian fly, I have never known so desirable a species of wheat as this.

I am dear sir, faithfully yours,

J. B. Gray, Esq. J. TALIAFERRO.

On Cattle.

MESRS. ERRORS—Having spent some time this spring in Gannessenee county for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the Eastern Market, and seeing an ardent desire prevailing among a considerable portion of your intelligent and enterprising farmers of improving their present stocks of cattle, I propose giving some general hints upon that subject—more especially to those, however, who breed for the Eastern market. For steers and working oxen, I prefer the Devons to any other breed; as their fine horns and beautiful red color, united with their quick, graceful motions, give those of the same weight over other breeds, a price varying from \$10 to \$40 per pair more.

For cows, the Durhams stand unrivalled for their superior milking qualities; yet when we consider their color and coarseness of flesh and the quantity of food consumed, they are not so much the Holderness, or a cross of the Durham and Devon and Holderness, which suit purchasers generally full as well as the Durham. I have frequently sold a cherry red cow when driving, for full as much as I could a Durham, where the blood of the Devon was evidently to

be seen, from the fine color and horns taking the fancy of the purchaser. But I would not by any means wish to be understood to rank the Devon or Holderness in the same class with the Durham, but would either advise the cross, or the pure Durhams for cows. I would also suggest the evil which results from the too frequent practice of many of your farmers in over-feeding their bulls of pure blood, of either kind mentioned, with grain, &c. &c. in order to make a great show to their neighbors, in the size of the animal, and also in publishing the weight, at 7, 12 and 18 months old, which is proof sufficient that they are not proper animals for sires. More especially where this practice has been persevered in for some two or three generations. It is generally known that the offspring of healthy men who live and wade in luxury, hand down to their posterity a curse which will follow them through life, and which cannot be easily shaken off; and most certainly where two or three generations follow the practice of their ancestors, their bodily powers sinking into numerous complaints incident to the human family. So by the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the Bill, by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed.

The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people, at different times, have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government.

All the above named cattle I would particularly recommend to the farmers of Gannessenee county, as they have not, I think, been over-fed, any of them sufficiently to injure their stock. Mr. Cone assured me that he had let his bull run with his other stock, none of which had any bad foot, hay and straw. This is the best way to produce fine stock. For what farmer is there that can feed and nurse his whole stock? And what farmer is there that wishes any stock of the kinds mentioned, but that will improve his old stock, the same keep? Rest assured that good blood improves your stock, but great feed to particular animals should be condemned.

The Devons have commanded themselves to the particular favorable attention of the farmers generally, (excepting, however, those who keep dairies,) for hardy constitution, standing the long winters, and keeping, as well as any other stock on the feed.

AN EASTERN DROVER.

New Gannessenee Farmer.

From the Portsmouth Gazette.

Southern Bankruptcy.

The following extracts from the Northampton Courier, founded in part upon statements of a writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, will make us prize more highly our Northern system of industry, and deprecate that system which carries its own curse, and tends to bankruptcy. The writer affirms, that the Northern, in their commercial intercourse with the Southern States, annually lose more than \$50,000,000. He says,—

"When it is considered, that on the calculation, it costs on an average only \$50 a year to support each individual of the white population, and \$18 a year each, for the support of the slaves at the South, so far are they from maintaining themselves, that the Southern States sink, in the excess of their expenditures over the income **more than \$50,000,000 every year!** Every dollar of which, by the way, comes out of the productive industry of the North."

"A few years ago the credit of the Southern merchants knew no bonds, and they are now involved in debt to a vast amount, and cannot pay. The truth is, the whole Southern and Southwestern sections of the Union are hopelessly bankrupt. They owe to the North not only more money than they can pay, but more than they ever can possibly raise under their present domestic arrangements. At the rate they have proceeded during the last few years, they will not only sink themselves, but will ultimately drag down the nation with them. Besides the millions of dollars that have been swallowed up in the shape of goods, purchased of Northern merchants and manufacturers, it is terrible to look at the havoc that has been made in our monied institutions, in consequence of trusting to Southern resources. Some \$20,000,000 have gone from the United States Bank alone, besides an aggregate of many millions more from other banking institutions, into the same fathomless gulf."

The South is indebted to the manufacturers of slaves' shoes in Lynn, Mass., about \$3,000,000, to the city of New York more than a \$100,000,000; and to the whole North from 3 to 500,000,000. Such statements we have seen going round the world. Can they be true? If so, we seem to have something to do with the domestic system of the South; at least so far as the Northern purse is concerned. Can the South pay their debts in money? It is conceded they cannot. What then have they besides their growing crops? Twelve hundred millions in slaves. But these will not sell for a single dollar in our Northern markets. We fear that there is too much truth in the assertion, that they cannot sell their debts by becoming bankrupts.

We treat this subject not as an incidental topic of the day, but as a question requiring the investigation of statesmen, as being deeply connected with the most vital interests of the Union. We meddle not with Southern institutions. But we do believe, that the pursuits of industry confer more happiness, than a state of indolence, and a luxurious mode of living.

The wealth of a nation is the result of labor. Products, not money, are the only substantial source of national prosperity and wealth. We are told by Mr. Jefferson (Notes on Virginia) as well as by others, that the Southern white population deem manual labor to be degrading; they will not labor. In comparison with Northern laborers, the Southern blacks will not do half a day's work. When we compare the exhausted and sterile soil of the old Southern States, the indolence, poverty, and wretched condition of the mass of the population, with the well cultivated, fertile fields of the free States, with the thrift, and industry and prosperous state of the inhabitants, we can have no doubt, that the difference is attributable to the system of slavery. In the free States, skill and labor receive their reward, and this is an incentive to exertion—the main spring to industry. In the Southern States, there is no such stimulus to labor. There being in the laboring classes of the South no voluntary motive to exertion, it is now, as it

was in ancient time, the value of the man is sunk in degradation. In support of this, Mr. Jefferson quotes the following couplet:

"Love fix'd it certain, that whatever day

Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away."

The preceding remarks, if correct, furnish a solution of the question, why are the South so largely indebted to the North? It is the tendency, inherent in the Southern system, to produce a state of bankruptcy.

MESSAGE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RETURNING, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS, THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 16TH, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States:—

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the Bill, by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National

Bank to operate over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government.

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The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people, at different times, have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government.

It will be seen that by this clause the directors

are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent;

and having once established such a branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of

Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to

have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not at the first session of the legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be therefore presumed: And provided, nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

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